

THE PLYMOUTH DEMOCRAT.  
A. C. THOMPSON, Editor.  
PLYMOUTH, INDIANA.  
THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 3.

**Prophetic.**  
We clip the following extracts, with comments, from the Chicago Times and Herald. Never was there a more correct prophecy spoken by an unbiassed man than that of the patriot Henry Clay. We are already getting a glimpse of the terrible picture his foreknowledge painted over twenty years ago. Would to God that our Halls of Congress, were now filled with such noble patriots as he was!

Twenty-one years ago, since when a generation has grown up and been educated into a faith without a shadow of a political creed without reason, Henry Clay made a speech full of patriotic warning, and which now, in the ruin around us and in view of us, reads like prophecy. How sadly have his warnings been unheeded—how sadly, too, have his worst fears been confirmed. Think back, reader, over the history of the country and the changes that have occurred in public sentiment and the character of political parties, since 1833; and we are sure, you will find as you make the retrospect, as he did in the prospect, that all the evils now upon us are, the result, solely, of the insane agitation of Abolitionists,—that they and those who, under a milder name, inherited all their inhumanity and none of their honesty, are and have been the real disunionists. See how fully the picture is drawn by Mr. Clay of the consequences which would follow the triumph in the Government of this party, has been realized:

Abolition should no longer be regarded as an imaginary danger. The Abolitionists, let me suppose, succeed in their present aim of uniting the inhabitants of the slave States. Union on the one side will beget union on the other. And this prospect of reciprocal consolidation will be attended with all the violent prejudices, embittered passions and implacable animosities which ever degraded or deformed human nature. A virtual dissolution of the Union will have taken place, while the forms of its existence remain. The most plausible element of unity, mutual kindness and feelings of sympathy, the fraternal bonds which now happily unite us, will have been extinguished forever. One section will stand in menacing and hostile array against the other. The collision of opinion will be quickly followed by the clash of arms.

The terrible future which now menaces us seems hardly more palpable to us who stand immediately under its shadow, than it did to the prophetic eye of Clay twenty-one years ago. He says:  
I will not attempt to describe scenes which now happily lie concealed from our view. Abolitionists themselves would shrink back in dismay and horror at the contemplation of desolated fields, enflamed cities, mangled inhabitants and the overthrow of the fairest fabric of human government that ever rose to animate the hopes of civilized man.

Not should the Abolitionists flatter themselves that if they succeed in their object of uniting the people of the free States they will enter the contest with unaided superiority they must insure victory. All history and experience prove to be hazardous and uncertain of war. And we are admonished by Holy Writ that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.

If they were to conquer, whom would they conquer? A foreign foe—one who had insulted our flag, invaded our shores, and laid our vast country waste? No, sir, to it would be a conquest without laurels, without glory—a self a suicidal conquest—a conquest of brothers over brothers, achieved by one over another portion of the descendants of common ancestors, who nobly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, had fought and bled side by side, in many a hard battle on land and ocean, and established our national independence.

It is, perhaps, a remarkable coincidence that in the same year (1839) in a book published by Capt. Murray, an Englishman, the prediction is made that the success of abolitionism is tantamount to disunion. This idea is elaborated at considerable length. We make one extract:  
"It appears, therefore, that slavery can only be abolished by the slave State itself in which it exists; and it is not very probable that any class of people will make themselves beggars by surrounding their whole property to satisfy the clamor of a party. That this party [the Abolition] is strong, and is daily becoming stronger, is very true, the stronger it becomes the worse will be the prospects of the United States. In England the case was very different; the government had a right to make the sacrifice to public opinion by indemnification to the slaveholders; but in America the government has not that power; and the efforts of the abolitionists will only have the effect of plunging the country into difficulties and confusion. As an American author truly observes: 'The American abolitionists must trample on the Constitution, and waste through the carnage of a civil war, before they can triumph.'"

LINCOLN, CHARLOTTE.—I have reason to believe that contrary to what was expected a while ago, Mr. Lincoln will settle his leading Cabinet appointments before coming to Washington. This has probably been his intention from the first. It is my belief that Mr. Fessenden of Maine will certainly be Secretary of State, Mr. Bates of Missouri, Attorney General, and Mr. Dayton of New Jersey, Secretary of the Treasury. Among the other appointments prominently mentioned, are Gen. Cameron of Pennsylvania for Secretary of War, Henry W. Davis, of Maryland, Secretary of the Navy, and C. M. Clay of Kentucky, or D. K. Carter of Ohio, Secretary of the Interior, and Schuyler Colfax or C. B. Smith of Indiana, or N. B. Judah of Illinois, P. M. General. It is now understood that Mr. Chase is not to be a member of the Cabinet. My opinion is that Colfax has the best chance for the place of Postmaster General.

South Carolina Doings.

Since our last issue, the only important events that has transpired was the surrendering, by Maj. Anderson, of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, to the State troops of South Carolina, and his removal to Fort Sumpter. At first the South Carolinians were much pleased with the action of the Major, but after they found that he could defend both Fort Moultrie and the castle from Fort Sumpter, and that Sumpter could not be taken only by a fleet, they were much displeased and accused the president of bad faith, as he had assured that nothing would be done by the general government to strengthen these forts until the expiration of his administration. He threatened to refuse council longer with the Cabinet unless the President would remand Maj. Anderson to Fort Moultrie, but the latest advice from Washington state that the President will not do as they desire.

The remainder of the important news will be found in to-day's paper, under the head of telegraphic.

The Latest.—We stop the press to state that Fort Sumpter is besieged by the South Carolinians—that Fort Moultrie has been fortified and all the guns newly mounted. War is upon us.

The PROSPECTUS ADVERTISER.—The editors of the Republican have been giving themselves considerable trouble of late about the few advertisements that may have been inserted in our paper longer than they were marked to be continued. All of them would not make more than half as much as the long prospectus he publishes for the Black Republican Dailies he receives, and we think they are about as interesting. If he will attend to his own business we will try and get along with ours.

New Dress.—The Indiana State Sentinel comes to us in a new and greatly improved dress. It is now one of the neatest papers in the North west. We are glad to see this evidence of prosperity. There should be about fifty more copies taken in this place.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF A STEAMSHIP, AND PROBABLE LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD.—Captain Howes, of the ship Seargo, below Boston, reports having seen a steamer on fire N. N. E. of the Bermuda. Ran for her, it blowing a heavy wind at the time. When about a quarter of her, heard the cries of people in the water. Rounded to and tried to get to them but could not. Laid by the steamer until five P. M., when she sank. Kept near the same position to try and save some of the people for two days, but saw nothing but lemons, oranges, and pineapples, apparently run. The steamer looked like an iron vessel.

THE WHITE SLAVE CANARD.—The Louisville Democrat says.  
There is a cock-and-bull story going the rounds of the Northern papers, of a little white girl, dyed yellow, being recovered from the steamer Cora Anderson, recently, from a man who was taking her to New Orleans to sell her. Of course it is a baseless fabrication, but the frequency of similar slanders renders it potent in stirring up the fanatical feeling of the North. If the Northern press cared a straw about preserving the *entente cordiale* between the sections, they would not publish such transparent lies.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From South Carolina.

Charleston, Jan. 1.  
The President received a highly important communication from the Commission at Washington, and immediately the Convention went into secret session.

Commander Pettigrew, Castle Pinckney, has issued orders against the approach of boats to the wharf, under a serious penalty. The city and river fronts are carefully guarded.

Ladies have tendered their services at the forts.

The city Vigilant Rifles are dispatched on secret service to Morris Island. The Zouaves and German Rifles have proceeded down the harbor. The Palmetto Guards have charge of the arsenal, where the Palmetto flags waves.

Savannah interior banks agree to take respective portions of the State loan.

Collector Colcock advertises that all the vessels from ports outside South Carolina must enter and clear at Charleston.

The President of the Convention has appointed Commissioners to Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Georgia; none to Texas.

In secret session yesterday, an ordinance was passed, defining and punishing treason. It declares, in addition to former definitions, that treason shall consist in levying war against a State, adhering and giving aid to enemies, and is to be punished with death, without the benefit of clergy.

An ordinance was also passed providing that all judicial power delegated to the courts of the United States shall be exercised by the State courts, and another that all power heretofore delegated to Congress shall be vested in the General Assembly, excepting that during the existence of this Convention this power shall not extend to duties on imports, post office, declaring war, treaties with other countries, the rights of citizenship and treason.

Charleston, Jan. 2.  
The president announced the result of balloting for commissioners in certain States. The convention then went into secret session to ballot for commissioners for Georgia and Texas.

The Columbia artillery, numbering 50 men, arrived here at one o'clock to-day, and proceeded to the harbor. They will use cannon belonging to Charleston—2,000 pounds of powder have been ordered to one of the forts.

The Convention has adopted, as amended, the report recommending that proper

measures be adopted to insure the forming of a Southern Confederation, by the appointment of commissioners to the slaveholding States, asking them to call conventions to consider future political relations. This step arises by no means from presumptuous arrogance, but an advance in the position of circumstances given South Carolina in the line of procedure for the great designs of maintaining the rights, security and very existence of the slave holding South.

The instrument called the Constitution of the United States is suggested as a suitable and proper to be offered for a Provisional Government. The following are the principal considerations which induce the committee to give that the preference: That the said instrument was the work of minds of the first order in strength and accomplishment; that it was most carefully constructed by comprehensive views and careful examination of details; that experience has proved it to be a good form of government for these sufficient, intelligent and patriotic reasons, to cause it to be fairly and honestly construed and impartially carried out; that it is the settled opinion of this State that there has never been an adverse plan of government for the confederated States on account of anything in its structure, but dissatisfaction, attributable to false glosses.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 2.  
JOLLIFICATION.—Yesterday noon 21 guns were fired in honor of Maj. Anderson, for the noble stand taken by him.

NEW STORE.

At Knox, Starke County Indiana.  
SHORT & BENDER.

HAVING recently established ourselves in the Mercantile business, at the above named place, respectfully solicit public patronage, hoping to receive the same by fair dealing and prompt attention to business.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HARDWARE, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.

With other varieties of Goods, selected expressly to suit the market.

Cash paid for suitable Country produce, or Goods exchanged for the same.

FUR WANTED.

Call at the

HONEST CORNER.

and we will sell you Goods at prices which will save you the time and expense of going to Plymouth to make your purchases.

J. E. SHORT & R. S. BENDER.  
dec27n48 Jan.

BILLIAR.

THE proprietor of the

LDORADO SALOON.

Has recently fitted up and added extensively to his establishment—has purchased new tables—built an addition to his hall, and in short, he dares himself that he is second to none in this part of the State.

REFRESHMENTS.

Of all kinds, suitable to the season, gotten up on short notice and in the best style, and at almost all hours.

JOHN S. ALLENMAN.  
Plymouth, Dec. 27n48

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

Meeting of the Marshall County Agricultural Society will be held at the Court House in Plymouth on Saturday, January 5th A. D. 1861, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

At this meeting there are to be two Directors for each township elected by the society. We wish to make some arrangement to raise the interest in the proceedings of the society. We also expect to have some person address the society upon the interests of agriculture, and we wish to have a full attendance of all who feel any interest in the objects of the society. Let all attend, both from the town and country, and see if we cannot fill the Court House for once, upon an occasion of this kind.

By order of the Society.  
Mark Cummings, Secretary.

STATE OF INDIANA.

Before Henry Mc MARSHALL, County Clerk.

Elas S. Tibbitts vs. Complaint on account of attachment.

The Defendant in the above entitled case is hereby notified that the above named plaintiff has filed in my office his complaint, with an affidavit, for an attachment, together with an affidavit of a disinterested person that said defendant is a non-resident of the State of Indiana, and it appearing by the return of the said attachment that property to wit one bay mare and one bay horse has been levied upon by the Constable to satisfy the plaintiff's demand of twenty-two Dollars, and that I, the undersigned have filed the 25th day of January 1861, as the day for trial of said case, at my office in the Town of Plymouth, in said State and County at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time and place the defendant is notified to appear or the same will be heard in his absence.

HENRY McFARLIN, J. P. (Seal.)  
jan3n49-3w.

DR. A. O. BORTON.

Surgeon Dentist, Plymouth, Indiana. Whole or partial sets of Teeth inserted on the most approved plans. Special attention paid to the preservation of the natural teeth, and irregularity of Children's teeth corrected. Pains and difficult teeth extracted with or without Chloroform. Can be consulted at his office at any time except on Mondays and Tuesdays.

Office in Farnham's block, up stairs, corner of Michigan and Gano streets. [49tf]

WOLF CREEK FLOURING MILL.

THE above named mill, six miles south of Plymouth, is now doing excellent

CUSTOM AND MERCHANT WORK.

The proprietor spares no pains to give satisfaction and intends keeping his mill in a condition to do the

Very Best of Work.

and he feels confident that he will not fail to satisfy all who may favor him with their patronage.

Flour, Meal, Bran, &c., kept constantly on hand and will be sold at the lowest living prices.

He respectfully solicits patronage from the citizens of Marshall and adjoining counties.

MICHAEL ZEHNER.  
Plymouth, Aug. 23 1860. n31tf

Agents Wanted Everywhere!

TO SELL OUR CAMPAIGN MEDALS!

SAMPLE PACKAGES containing four magnificent 6th Medals, with elegant portrait of Abraham Lincoln taken from life—of Lincoln and Hannibal Douglas and Johnson, sent by mail to any address upon the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. All orders must be addressed to

JOSEPH B. CARTER & Co., Manufacturers,  
10 & 12 North Market Street, Boston, Mass.  
37 Cents supplied at wholesale prices. n33

BELLOWS, Axes, Vices and all kinds of blacksmithing tools.

B. DICKSON & Co.

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!!

At the new Arrangements,  
New store, new inducements, new goods and new prices.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION

Of the Citizens of  
Marshall and Adjoining Counties

to the change I have made in my business, having now opened a

More Extensive

And varied Stock than ever before. I have added to my Stock of

Groceries,  
Provisions,  
Crockery, &c.,

—A—  
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

—OF—  
DRY GOODS,

I can and will offer to buyers.

Bargains in Goods.

I am  
SELLING GROCERIES CHEAPER

THAN EVER.

I will sell Coffee at Cost 6 C. D. for \$1.  
Tea 50 cents lb., best Syrup in  
Town for 75 cents per Gal.  
best Sugar in Town at  
9 cents per lb.  
Tobacco from 10 cents  
to 30 per lb., other things in  
proportion, too numerous to mention.  
The Crockery or Dish trade, I  
can suit you in, Dry Goods I will suit you  
if you will give me a call and a chance to do so.

SELLING FOR READY PAY

Exclusively, bring on your  
Butter,  
Eggs,  
Dressed  
Poultry,  
Hides,  
Rags,  
&c., &c.

Number 2, Corbin Block.

T. J. PATTERSON.  
Plymouth, Dec-13-1860-n46-4r.

BOSTON BEE-HIVE!!

The Boston Bee-Hive, Dry Goods and Grocery establishment

Number Four Corbin Block,

is now in full blast, where

GOODS OF EVERY STYLE AND VARIETY

are being sold at

GREATER BARGAINS

for the purchaser than

EVER BEFORE KNOWN TO THE PEOPLE

OF PLYMOUTH AND VICINITY.

DRESS GOODS!!

of all kinds, a very large assortment.

MUSLINS, SHEETINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, GROCERIES, QUEENS-

WARE, &c., &c.

WE WANT

200,000

Feet of clear poplar Lumber.

TEN THOUSAND BUSHEL CORN

Also

200,000 Pounds of Pork,

And in fact, all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE

For which the highest market price will be paid in

GOODS OR CASH

So, farmers, if you want to do yourselves and families justice,

CALL AT THE BOSTON BEE HIVE AND

GIVE US A TRIAL.

In addition to our already large stock of goods we are in receipt of

WEEKLY SUPPLIES DIRECT FROM BOSTON,

So that we cannot fail to please the buyer.

giving discount

A. M. MERTON.

Scott's Collecting Agency.

Mr. J. S. Scott, who transacts a General Collecting Business, is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for us, and to give receipts for money due this Office.

We cheerfully recommend Mr. Scott as a careful, prompt, and honorable man. Claims against him for Collection, could not be placed in other hands.

A. C. THOMPSON.  
Ed. Democrat.  
I have moderate—and the most satisfactory—green, when required, in Plymouth, and in other parts of the State.  
Nov 1860.

DUFF AND MCCOY,  
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE  
Columbus, Ohio.

THE THOROUGH MANNER IN  
Which Students of this Institution are drilled in all the routine of business, has gained for it the proud distinction of

The Business Men's College!

The course of Study is full and thoroughly practical. All the late forms and improvements are introduced, and the Faculty will guarantee any one, after they have completed the course, to be fully qualified to keep the book of any Business House.

Daily Lectures delivered on Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations, Commercial Law, Political Economy, Education, &c.

TERMS:

For a full and unlimited Course, \$40  
Students can enter at any time and review at pleasure.

The usual time to complete the course is from 8 to 10 weeks.  
Good boarding can be had at \$5.50 per week.  
Cost of Books, Diploma, &c., \$5.  
For full particulars, address

MCCOY & CO.,  
COLUMBUS, OHIO:  
nov-29-44tf.

EIGHTH WONDER!!

OF THE  
WORLD!  
LIGHT FROM COAL OIL.

Read Slowly, Pause Frequently,  
AND  
ACT DECIDEDLY.

H. B. Pershing & Co.

Have just received a large stock of Coal, Kerosene, and Carbon Oil Lamps, suitable for Churches, Public Buildings, Parlors and Kitchens, which they are selling very low, and every Lamp sold by them will give a light equal to the light of six candles combined and at a cost of one-third of a cent an hour.

This light is superior to every other, (except kerosene), and costs one-half less than any other light known. All lamps sold by us are warranted to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Call and see for yourselves, Lamps and Oils kept on hand all the time at the Drug store, Sept 25th, 1860. FURNISHING & Co.

Insurance Etc.

Insurance Agency.

By State Authority.  
INCREASE OF CASH CAPITAL.

Phoenix

INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.  
—DEVOTED TO—

The Insurance Exclusively.

(CHARTER PERPETUAL.)  
CASH CAPITAL, \$100,000 00.

S. L. LOOMIS, President.  
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

Agents in the principal cities & towns in the Union  
Losses promptly paid. Applications received and Policies issued and renewed by  
C. H. REEVE, Agent.  
Plymouth, Aug. 11, 1859.

BUCKEYE LIVERY

OPPOSITE THE EDWARDS' HOUSE,  
Plymouth, Indiana.

J. M. KLINGER, Proprietor.  
The proprietor having erected large and convenient stables, and supplied them with an entire new stock of Horses, Buggies, Carriages &c., is now prepared to accommodate those who wish to

LIVERY TEAM.

Persons reaching this place on any of the Railroad Trains, and desiring to go by Carriage Company, can be accommodated with or without a driver.

Having surveyed in this County, we are well acquainted with all the Lands, Routes, Distances, &c. J. M. K.

BANK OF THE STATE OF INDIANA.

BRANCH AT PLYMOUTH, IND.

E. S. ORGAN, Pres. J. H. EARLY, Cashier  
The ASTORIA EXCHANGE, Drafts, Remittances, and Chicago, Gold and Silver, Uncurrent Money and Land Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
Deposits Received and Money Loaned.  
Exchange on Europe bought and sold.  
Attention given to Collections, and

General Banking Business Transacted  
June 23, 1858. 31

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Attorney and Counsellor at Law,  
PLYMOUTH, IND.

COLLECTIONS, Tax Paying and Examination of titles &c., promptly attended to

Peoples Bank, N. Y. City; How & Whitaker, N. Y. City; Fidelity, London & Co., N. Y. City; Security Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. City; Henry C. Carter, N. Y. City; Hon. C. A. Stacy, Tecumseh, Mich.; J. G. Berry & Co., Bankers, Adrian, Mich.; J. S. Dunlap, Esq., Indianapolis, Ind.; N. H. Ober, Esq., County Treasurer, Plymouth.

He has associated with him in practice, Hon. James Bradley of LaPorte, Ind., whose assistance he will have at the sitting of the Circuit and Common Pleas Courts of this County. Will practice in adjoining counties.  
Plymouth, Dec. 22, 1860. 9tf

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSUR. CO.

No. 10, WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000

MANHATTAN FIRE INS. COMP.

No. 68, WALL ST., NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, \$250,000—SURPLUS, \$150,000

The above companies are well established and favorably known as FIRST CLASS Insurance Companies, and will promptly adjust all losses.

Fire Insurance on buildings, Furniture, or Merchandise, apply

J. G. OSBORNE, Agent.  
Plymouth, Ind.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

THE season is at hand when these voracious s of children begin to trouble them.

Dr. J. C. BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER is a remedy alike pleasant and effectual for the evil. There is not the least difficulty in getting children to take the medicine. It is prepared in the form of Candy Drops, and will be eaten with avidity by children of all ages. It destroys and expels worms more effectually than any remedy now in use, while at the same time it will in no way affect injuriously the health of the child.

It may be procured from Druggists and country stores everywhere.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Louisiana, La.  
Kempthorne & Co., 127m6

Dry Goods and Groceries.

James M. Wickizer,  
Having recently received direct from the Eastern cities a large and well selected stock of Goods most respectfully announces to the goods buying public that he is opening them up for inspection, at

Drugs, Marshall Co.,

and asks a fair and impartial examination, both as to the quality of Goods and Prices. My stock is full and complete and consists in part of